

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4TH, 1899.

NUMBER 14

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Havelin Line of Steamers.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England, or sole agents Hampshire A Co., Rio de Janeiro.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Commercio, No. 82

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,
and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,

Sole Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 68.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE HARIAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF:
SONOS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

● ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE. New Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JMO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality; in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANVY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRIELER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St. London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works; Sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 575,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £ 12,554,532
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Freixo No. 5 & 7.

P. O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitory); returning trains leave São Paulo at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio de Janeiro.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia da Marinha pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all local route passengers leave Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis.) The barca-trains leave Petropolis at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Praia da Marinha. On Sundays and holidays the barca-train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p. m.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis.) The barca-trains leave Petropolis at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Praia da Marinha. On Sundays and holidays the barca-train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Rio de Janeiro Railway at Santa Anna de Marinhãs. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhãs on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 3:30 p. m. and 1:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; descending 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 7 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice, the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Hotel de Christendom, and on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. in the hall of the Hotel de Christendom. Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 17. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 7 p. m. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattle. English service at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays. E. A. VILLY, Pastor. Sunday School, 11 a. m. at Fabrica Cartoca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 134, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory.

J. Dina Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rev. of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 41 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enes M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is practicing in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia, No. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfada.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. We hold services in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canaleta.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolson, Room 39, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results venged by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ruan Pinto wrote us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Olinda: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 2 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of a well-known person without any previous ailment, who was afflicted with violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from seasickness, from whom I have spoken, who a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. F. A., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results, we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Muniz, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the sickening of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Antonio Landau.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."

E. Richardson.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacaud wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the sickening of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Antonio Landau.

On the 18th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

"Rio, 18th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda. For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of your remedy. For the nausea arising from the motion and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways, I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Aspinha station to São Paulo, and later on, travelling to Itaboraí do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. Nectandra Amara is a pleasant remedy, its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Every yours,—Rafael G. de Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara, have conducted in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH and FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

For the names arising from the brand and the deposit in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Argentine training ship "Sarmiento" reached the port of Callao on the 28th ult. and the officers and men have been fêted.

—The Chilean authorities are fearing hostile manifestations against the boundary commission on its return home, and are taking precautions against it.

—West coast telegrams of the 30th ult. state that the Bolivian revolutionists have reoccupied Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. Col. Valdivieso had been assassinated in Foz.

—The unfavorable verdict to Chili on the Puna de Atacama question has provoked much excitement in that country, and it is said that the fall of the present cabinet is imminent.

—Queen Chicha, (grape cider) the undisputed monarch of Chilean popular beverages, made her triumphant entry into this and other towns on the first instant, and there has been everywhere abundant evidence that the loyalty of her lieges is as strong as of yore. —Chilian Times, March 15.

—The news from Bolivia is contradictory, but the fact appears to be that the revolutionists and the government are afraid of each other, neither the one nor the other caring to strike a blow. The President clings closely to Oruro and Pando does not venture out of sight of La Paz. —Chilian Times, March 15.

—According to returns recently published the value of the imports passed through the Valparaiso custom-house in January was \$5,383,844.70, and in February \$5,342,197.71—a total for the two months of \$10,726,042.41. The value of the exports in January is returned as \$3,287,614, and in February as \$1,899,041—a total for the two months of \$5,186,655.

—The Chilean press is showing a very poor appreciation of the value of arbitration. To submit a dispute to an arbitrator, known to both parties, and then to abuse the government afterwards and call the negotiation a betrayal of the country, shows a very mean spirit, at best. The Chileans were not defeated in the arbitration, but they failed to get the larger share of the territory.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Chilean commissioners charged with the settlement of the Puna de Atacama controversy, left Buenos Aires for home on the 30th ult. They are crossing the Andes.

—The Paraguayan congress was formally opened on the 2nd inst. The message of President Aceval was read, in which he calls attention to the friendly relations existing between Paraguay and neighboring States.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Bishop Warren is progressing satisfactorily and is now able to leave his bed. On Saturday it is expected that he will be able to go to Mar del Plata for a fortnight, accompanied by Miss Warren. Mr. Warren, son of the bishop, will return to the United States this week. The conference of the American Methodist Church will take place about the 15th of April. —Montevideo Times, March 25.

—The fly plague in Santa Fé is reported to have done some damage to cattle. The insect is said to be somewhat like the African tsetse fly that is poisonous and kills equally man or beast. In Santa Fé and Cordoba a species of fly somewhat like this is now settling down and in view of the gravity of the plague it behooves the government to give the matter as much attention as the new invasion of locusts in the province of Buenos Aires and in the suburbs of this city; moreover various cases of carbuncle are reported from the provinces so that the estancieros will have plenty to do to look after their business. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—H. M. S. "Basilisk" has returned to this port from her last trip to the Falklands, and as her term on this station has expired, will leave homeward bound on the 2nd proximo. We learn that she had a grand "send off" at Port Stanley. H. E. the governor and a number of shore friends came on board, also Commodore Norcock and several officers of the "Flora". The commodore assembled the officers and ship's company and in a kind farewell speech alluded to the most flattering terms to the services of the "Basilisk" whilst under his command. As soon as he had left, the "Basilisk" steamed out and the "Flora", the band of the latter playing them out with "And Lang Syne," etc., and hearty mutual cheers were exchanged. The "Basilisk" will proceed home by easy stages, expecting to arrive at Plymouth about the middle of May. During her stay on this station, the "Basilisk" has steamed 38,154 miles, at a cost of coal consumption of 3,736 tons, representing £6,369 sterling. She has visited 48 different ports on the station, most of them several times. Her stay at Montevideo will amount to 527 days out of 1,156 on the station. Her baggage registers just 3,000 head, though many have not gone down in the book and there are not many sportsmen on board. —Montevideo Times, March 25.

—Time was when South America and Central America were never without their revolutions. Times were dull indeed if all was quiet from the Mexican frontier to Cape Horn. Then came a sort of lull, and people thought that the old method of reform was dying out, and began to wonder what substitute would be found for it. They began to talk as if they were absurd for the United States to look down upon the Latin republics, which had for at least a year or so been governed as well and as peaceably as their northern prototype. Then came trouble. Venezuela began it, and created a new precedent by killing one of the leaders. Peru followed with a little flare up in Iquitos, on the headwaters of the Amazon. Uruguay followed suit in a watery kind of way. Bolivia was a good deal more serious about it. And now we have the case of Costa Rica, a single day that the revolutionists have thought Nicaragua and Venezuela, of which we knew practically nothing, have all lost the day. So true is it that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. We would, however, seriously commend to those republics which lie within easy reach of the long arm of the United States, and which have developed a considerable trade with that country, to consider the case of Cuba, and reflect that it would be a less serious thing to interfere with a government that exists by the good will of a clique only, and whose constitution has not been long enough tried to prove its soundness, than with a government behind which stands a European power, however decayed and enfeebled. Not a single European power lifted a hand to save Spain; and not a hand would be lifted on behalf of a single republic from Guatemala south. —Review, Buenos Aires.

Some of the French curés, or parish clergymen, are in the habit of giving very frank advice to those who come to be married. "One of these clerics thus addressed the bride and bridegroom: 'It is from the bottom of my heart, Joseph, that I congratulate you upon the great step you are taking. It was indeed sad to see you wasting your youth in a life of disgusting drunkenness. However, all's well that ends well; and it pleases me to think that you have said good bye forever to the wine-shop. As to you, my poor Catherine, thank Heaven heartily that you have been able, ugly as you are, to find a husband. Never forget that you ought, by an unchangeable sweetness and a devotion without bounds to try to obtain pardon for your physical imperfections, for I repeat, you are a real blunder of Nature. And now, my dear children, I join you in the holy bonds of matrimony.' —Christian Globe.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool,
District Banking Company Limited,
London.
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and cor-
respondents.

and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Petersen-Thell,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 99, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysond.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal e das Ilhas.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Wells Brothers & Co., NEW YORK.

Vital National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
(Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.)

LONDON
(Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Paris Bank, Limited,
Lazard Brothers & Co.,
J. Henry Schroder & Co.,
Kleinwort & Sons & Co.,
A. Kuffer & Sons.)

GERMANY
(Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Belens & Söhne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.)

PORTUGAL
(J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.,
and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.)

ITALY
(Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
{ Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
er will forward by registered mail and to
any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for \$2.50, 4 dozen boxes for
\$25.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000:000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Barling Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC- TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

We have just finished with the reli-
gious observances of Holy Week, said
Uncle Abner, and it is the general im-
pression that exceptional interest in
them has been shown by the people.
According to the newspapers, the churches
have been thronged, the streets crowd-
ed wherever a procession has appear-
ed, and the church officials have been
noticeably zealous. All this, of course,
is noteworthy, because the tendency a
very few years ago was decidedly against
the church. When the monarchy was
overthrown and the republic created to
take its place, the reaction against
church domination seemed to be every
where triumphant, and positivism seem-
ed to have secured the complete control
of our spiritual as well as of our polit-
ical destinies. From the supremacy
of the church at the palace, in education,
and over the principal functions of social
life, we jumped into the hysterical crea-
tion of Auguste Comte, who sought to
unsettle our reason with a new system
for everything without furnishing a
new type of men and women to practise
it. The church was promptly crowded
into the background, its feast days were
discarded, and new holidays, commemo-
rating all sorts of high-sounding events
and accomplishments, were substituted.
Church and State were of course separ-
ated, and the former was put on the
basis of what appeared to be a life
tenure toleration. That is, as the church
could not be crushed at once, the posi-
tivists put it one side and cut off the
greater part of its supplies, retaining
only the bare allowances required for
the maintenance of present incumbents
during their lives. It was expected, of
course, that the church would not sur-
vive so radical a change, and it was the
dream of the positivists that their so-
called religion would soon take its place,
Poor, old Mother Church! The out-
look for the moment was dark enough—
but Benjamin Constant and his compan-
ions did not know the power that lay
in and behind the Roman Church! She
had been through worse crises than
this, and she still lived. Corrupt and
ignorant as the priesthood might be in
this country, they had all the power of
Rome behind them, and they had the
faith and tradition of centuries among
the people to appeal to! The church
was built up by slow degrees, and there
is in it the prayers and teachings and
sufferings and hopes of centuries; such
a church was not to be overthrown in a
day, and certainly not by the followers
of Auguste Comte!

Of course, the effort failed, and failed
miserably. The indignities heaped upon
the clergy, and the withdrawal of state
support only served to strengthen the
faith of the people and to stimulate
their loyalty to the church. And I
know this to be true, not only because
of the greater interest shown in religious
festivals and the greater zeal manifested
everywhere, but I have known personal
instances of it. I have known men who
had become very lax in fulfilling their
duties as churchmen, to suddenly be-
come infused with zeal and energy in
the service of the church simply because
they felt that the government was seek-
ing to break it up. And I have known
poor workmen, when asked to choose
between the new political holidays and
the old religious feast days, to decide
in favor of the latter without a moment's
hesitation. We may talk about fighting
the Church of Rome, and please our-
selves with the idea that she is a decay-
ing old concern, but when we come to
tackle her we find ourselves mistaken.
I am not a member of her flock, nor am
I an admirer of her methods and teach-
ings, but I do not deceive myself in
regard to her strength. Her arms are
old and flaccid perhaps, but there are
still muscles of steel in them, and an
unconquered pride and will behind them.
Here in Brazil, the assaults of positivism
served only to temporarily weaken the
old church and then to increase the zeal
of her children.

When I came to Rio years ago, the
church seemed to be undergoing a
change. Some of the old-time observ-
ances had already disappeared and others
were slowly disappearing. In earlier
times street processions were frequent,
and it was a common thing to see little
girls figuring in them as angels. I saw
some of them the other day, on the
occasion, I think, of St. Sebastian's
return to his own church on Castle Hill,
and they looked very pretty in their
white and pale blue costumes, with
wings to match. And there were little
black angels too, dressed as richly as
their white sisters, and quite as able to
fly. And there were scores of them,—
more than I have seen for years.

But in earlier years, processions with
images, devotees, virgins, little angels,
brotherhoods, and all that, were very
common. I never liked to meet them,
for the images were ugly and the devo-
tion of a superstitious populace painful.
Sometimes it was not merely a matter of
uncovering while the images and sym-
bols of the church were passing, but it
was a matter of getting down on your
knees. I like to show respect for the
religious feelings of others, but somehow
I never could take off my hat to St.
Anthony and St. George, who held
commissions and drew salaries as officers
in the Brazilian army, without feeling
humiliated, nor could I even pay the
same compliment to the tawdry images
of the Virgin without feeling that I had
done a wrong to the memory of one
who would never have sanctioned such
a display. But, of course, the people
who filled the streets and rendered
homage to the Church and its symbols
were not troubled with any such doubts.
Down they dropped on their knees, re-
verently crossed themselves, and then
fell to admiring the dresses and display
with all their eyes! And for aught I
know, it did them as much good as the
self-deprecatory prayer of the Puritan
who would allow nothing between him-
self and God.

In all probability, the weakness and
decay of the church in Brazil was
largely due to the prevalence of these
customs. The clergy wrought upon the
minds of an ignorant populace by means
of processions and ceremonials, and did
nothing to educate and train their flocks.
Their work was very largely perfunctory,
and the result was demoralizing to
themselves as well as prejudicial to the
people. Active parish work, interest in
educational and charitable undertakings,
hearty co-operation in everything tending
to improve the well-being of their parish-
oners—these are as essential to the
development of a healthy religious life
among priests, as they are to the welfare

of the people dependent upon their ministrations. But things were not done in that way when I first came here, and perhaps it is not generally the case even yet. But if better things are to come, they will come only when the church is thrown wholly upon its own resources—as is the case in the United States and other countries. The lazy, selfish, intemperate life of former times must pass away, and the priest must seek to win distinction for his loyalty to his flock as well as for his loyalty to Mother Church. The good he can do will not be through images and processions and gaudy ceremonials, but through an exemplary life, self-sacrificing work among the needy ones of his flock, and through an intelligent interest in the education of the people.

(To be continued.)

S. DOMINGOS.

Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from *Barra* station. Information at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 35 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,
Miss LAVONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
"Monteiro Jr. & C., "38," Vis. Iphadema.
"Santos & Niemeyer," 5, "Vis. Iphadema.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Cayton) writing to "Wholesaling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyre were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 103.

Telephone 805

Served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Caraca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is based for further information apply to

FERRINANI MENTORA,
ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telephone 206.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetere)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving light and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, particularly suitable for ladies and children, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful lot out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I am sorry that my letter of 14th inst. laid itself open to the charge of a "personal attack" where none was intended.

As "Gargoyles" comes from behind the sheltering *nom de guerre*, I refrain from commenting on its apparently wrathful reply.

The situation too is cleared by the fact that the chaplaincy has been offered to a clergyman other than Mr. Craven.

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY.

São Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

SANTOS AND THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I was glad to see "Ex-Paulista's" letter in your last issue, as, on the whole, it supports my view both in what it says and in what it fails to say. "Ex-Paulista" accuses me of attacking the ex-chaplain it is true; but he questions neither my facts nor my conclusions, and advances nothing in support of his assertion. In the other hand, he says the visits to Santos of the gentleman whose cause he champions were "considered more of a nuisance than otherwise." This, surely, sounds as like an attack as anything I have said. But my letter was not an attack, though there may have been in it something of retaliation. The chaplain's present attitude towards those who gave him a loyal support during his tenure of the chaplaincy, in my view justifies a little plain speaking in discouragement of his return.

As to the parson's visits to Santos, I believe I am correct in saying that one of the conditions attached to the S. A. Missionary Society's annual contribution was that he should visit Santos once a month all the year round.

It does not seem to occur to "Ex-Paulista" that he cannot be a "Santista" without being also a "Paulista"; and that the distinction is merely fanciful, any way. We are all Americans and Englishmen I suppose; and the credit of the only English speaking church in the state of S. Paulo affects both "Santistas" and "Paulistas" in an equal degree in the view of outsiders.

"Ex-Paulista" treats the matter on what I think, on reconsideration, he will see to be unworthy lines, when he says in effect that Santistas will only give the money value of what they receive from the church; in any case I do not believe he represents the best Santistas when he says that Santos takes such a view.

If he did, it would be a new departure for Santos, which has always been noted for liberality, where, as in the present case, a just occasion called for it.

As to "Ex-Paulista's" quip about appointing "Gargoyles" to the chaplaincy, I would remind him that however firmly a "Gargoyles" may be attached to the church, no one—except perhaps "Ex-Paulista"—would dream of looking for a "Gargoyles" in the pulpit!

Yours truly,

GARGOYLE.

S. Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

I have a bunch of S. Paulo fancies for you to-day. The MSS. containing them was handed to me under a solemn injunction that I should on no account divulge their authorship; and I must say that so much modesty on the part of two of the writers caused me some surprise. The occasion of their inspiration was the birthday of a lady well known in S. Paulo for her hospitality, and other amiable qualities. The poems, it will be seen, are epic in character. They have no titles as yet and are here published for the first time. I venture to call them—provisionally of course.

THE BIRTHDAY CAKE.

1
Ah, what pleasant visions haunt me
As I gaze upon the King!
What care I for those that taunt me
Now I own the precious thing.

—
'Tis a ring that will remind me
Of the kindness of a friend:
Fairer lady, do not chide me
For in you all graces blend.

—
To thy house I gladly hastened
When my daily tasks were done,
After having "Puppy" chastened—
But was useless, he would come!

—
'Tis a magic cake they hinted,
Hidden things are there concealed,
You will find there nothing stunted,
Cut!—There lay the Ring revealed!

—
Hear I now the shouts resounding
She has found the magic ring,
Friends at once begin expounding
On the luck they're sure 'twill bring.

—
Alas over now and ended;
All the rest have gone to bed,
While I sit with hand extended
Contemplating—Old Maids' Wed!

On the 2nd of March,
My shirt brave with starch;
I went to a party
Given by you
'Midst musical honours
A cake was upon us;
All decked with sweets
Of every hue,
With great deliberation
And much trepidation,
To cut that cake
The ladies came.
Hut—alas and black—
When my turn came to hank,
There was nought but a button
For me to claim!
The button was pearly,
So I left early;
Midst much confusion
I homeward went.
Red mud no me daunted,
Only bittens me haunted,
And thought of an evening so happily spent.

III

Dear Mrs.,..... these few lines I write
To mark the event of last Thursday night;
To wish that those birthdays still on the wing
May also much happiness with life bring.
Accept, too, my thanks for what my knife struck,
When I cut from your cake that slice of luck.
O current coin, thy cake has been consumed;
No longer, splendid shilling, shalt be leased
On tenure short as any bartering hand!
No longer pass as pelf from hand to hand,
At once the poor man's wealth, the rich man's toy;
But ownership unchanged thou shalt enjoy!
Thy worth is more than vulgar Bob can buy;
Thou bring to mine ear the voice of kindly eye,
The welcome warmth of hospitality,
That ever blessed gift of charity
Which seeks but others' happiness, and finds
Sufficient recompense in grateful minds.
More than a shilling seems, to me thou art;
We two, where'er I roam, shall never part.
Many such feast may I have for new esteem,
With always a cake of ingredients strange:
May life by you both be long here enjoyed
Unvexed by its storms, by its sweets enjoyed.

Fashions change and we change with them.
In my day we would have sung some song
like this 't'ype:

If ere will we pledge thee, with the honour due,
Ere chanting hostess of fair Paeacemid:
A yet well may'st thou, flushed with beauty's prime,
Ere turn each year the smile of Father Time;
N or sigh because, in the far by and by,
Ere 'thou must hold Time for thine enemy!
I, long may'st thou, as in Cinderella's dream,
O'er joyous dance and song still rule supreme;
D light with graceful sympathetic art,
Giving each day new cause for new esteem,
Ere withdrawing all eyes, and all our hearts!

NICODERMUS DEWORON.

S. Paulo, 20th March, 1899.

HIGH TIMES ON THE "THAMES".

The R. M. S. *Thames* which reached Rio outward bound on the 6th ult, had dreary weather from St. Vincent to Rio, but the passengers made the usually weary days pass pleasantly by the entertainment and rollicking fun they got up amongst themselves. On the 27th February, they had a pretty concert that was well carried out. Mme. Cutolo, Miss Robinson and Mr. F. C. in Thurn played solos on the piano, Mr. T. G. Nicolson recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade", and Mme. Cutolo "Only a dog", and songs were well sung by Mesdames Macray, Cooper and Ravenscroft and Messrs. F. A. Barge, H. C. Allen, F. Messum, H. Benn and Capt. Messerby. The following day was devoted to athletic sports when hilarity was the order of the day as will be readily understood when the programme can be obtained, such events as stinging the monkey, marking the pig's eye, an egg and spoon race, a bun race for children, a pillow fight, a potato race, a needle and thread race, a bun, whiskey and soda race and a tug war. Heavy rain coming on prevented the obstacle and other races from being held. Many acceptable prizes were forthcoming and these were gracefully presented by Mrs. H. C. Allen in the music saloon. The great event of the voyage, was the fancy dress ball of 1st March for which three days of preparation had been allowed. Trunks in cabins were ransacked and boxes from the hold had to be requisitioned, but the result was highly creditable under the circumstances. A prize to be given for the best costume put everyone on their mettle. Mrs. Allen made a charming fishwife and obtained some exorbitant prices for her fish. Mrs. Macray of Pernambuco and her husband caused much amusement as baby twins. Mrs. Ravenscroft was a picturesque Red Riding Hood, and Miss Cooper appeared as "The Sketch"—a wonderfully ingenious and pretty "Sketch". Miss Robinson as a Hospital Nurse made most of the men wish themselves convalescents under her gentle care. The prize was, however, won by Mrs. Roberts for her excellent representation of a mermaid with seaweed accessories. Perhaps amongst the ladies should be numbered Capt. Messerby, who was got up as a very, very forward society lady without a chaperon, and who carried on with her numerous admirers in a way no self-respecting chaperon could think of countenancing. The male costumes included some excellent characters. Mr. Allan was a Venetian gondolier of the most ornamental type and Mr. Nicolson was an excellent convict. Mr. B. Henderson looked deliciously cool as a baker, but his check was cooler as he kept order (?) with his rolling pin. Mr. Barge as Othello and Mr. Im Thurn as a Palestine noble were excellent representations. Mr. Eastlake-Smith posed sentimentally as an Ethiopian serenade. Mr. Best figured as a sailor and Mr. Benn caused much fun by appearing as "the bull board". The rest of the voyage was kept lively by social dinner parties given by several of the passengers followed by dances and musical interludes on deck which lasted until Rio was reached.

With such pleasant times on board it is no small wonder that many people instead of wintering in the Riviera prefer to take trips to the River Plate.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 26.—The Washington government has sent the report of the Cuban military assembly to the governor-general for his information. The assembly by 26 votes to 4 decided to try General Maximo Gomez by court-martial for having disobeyed its orders and for having accepted three million dollars from the United States for the Cuban troops. It is expected that the governor-general will dissolve the Cuban assembly next week.

Telegrams from Manila state that General Otis trying to surprise the Tagalos by a flank movement suffered a severe repulse.

General MacArthur was unsuccessful in an attack on the Tagalo position in Polo.

In a combat with Tagalos close to Iloilo, Prince Loewenstein, aide-de-camp to General Millar, was killed.

In the fight near Manila on the 25th in which the Tagalos lost heavily and were defeated the Americans lost 16 killed and 130 wounded.

MAR. 27.—General Otis has officially reported the capture and occupation of Malillo by General MacArthur's troops. The Americans lost 40 men and the Tagalos considerably more.

The government has telegraphed instructions to its ministers in Honduras and Nicaragua to enter an energetic protest against the execution of six American citizens.

In the fight near Malolos, General Elbert was amongst the killed. The American total losses in the recent fights are officially returned by General Otis as 28 killed and 112 wounded.

The town of Bulacan has also been occupied by the troops under General MacArthur.

MAR. 28.—The correspondent of the New York Herald in Manila reports a series of lively skirmishes between Americans and Tagalos yesterday in the neighborhood of the river Marilias, in which the latter were defeated. This morning General MacArthur's troops crossed the river by a bridge of barges, and renewed fighting is expected to take place to-day.

MAR. 29.—Several journals having stated that President McKinley intended to enlist 35,000 volunteers for service in the Philippines, General Alger has denied the statements adding that General Otis has now sufficient troops to dominate the insurgents.

About 8 miles from Malolos, the stronghold of Aguinaldo, General MacArthur's troops encountered a body of Tagalos 1,000 strong and inflicted a crushing defeat upon them. It is now known that Aguinaldo has transferred his headquarters from Malolos to San Fernando which is 275 kilometers from Manila. General MacArthur is preparing for a prompt attack on Malolos.

Fresh troops left San Francisco for Manila to-day.

The German citizens in Chicago have held a monster meeting to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and in favor of an alliance between the United States and Germany.

MAR. 30.—Telegrams from Manila state that General Arthur has advanced to Guinigit, two and a half miles from Malolos, and has repaired the railway which was in part destroyed by the Tagalos.

Col. Hay, the secretary of state, has refused to receive the delegates sent by the Cuban assembly.

General Brooke, the military governor of Cuba, finding himself hampered by the work of distributing the three million dollars voted by congress to the Cuban army has resolved to send that sum back to Washington.

MAR. 31.—An official dispatch from Manila received this morning announces the occupation of Malolos by the American troops at 10 a.m. on the previous day. Before abandoning the city, the Tagalos set part of it on fire.

General Otis has given orders not to pursue the Tagalos during the rainy season and all active operations will be discontinued for the present on that account.

A telegram from Managua says that President Zelaya of Nicaragua is in favor of the annexation of his country to the United States.

The German official press says that the bombardment of Apia will not affect the negotiations going on between the United States, Great Britain and Germany as to the future government of the Samoan islands.

APR. 1.—The official account of the taking of Malolos states that of an insignificant nature, the Americans losing one killed and 15 wounded. Aguinaldo has retired into the interior. Owing to the weather it is expected that the fighting will extend over a long period and be very trying to the American soldiers.

Mr. Long has sent orders to the captain of the "Philadelphia" in Samoa to maintain the *statu quo* in those islands.

Spain.

MAR. 26.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* says that in six days the Americans have lost over 130 killed in Manila, and predicts a failure on the part of the Americans to subdue the Tagalos. (This is measuring American corn by Spanish bushels with a vengeance.)

The Tagalos have commissioned a journalist named Regidor to negotiate with Spain for the ransom of prisoners, but Sr. Silveira in an interview denied all knowledge of any such mission.

Reinforcements have been sent to the garrison of Irun as a preventive measure against a Carlist insurrection, but the conservative papers say the government is under no apprehension of such an outbreak.

MAR. 27.—Several of the factories in Barcelona having increased the hours of labor in order to fill the orders on hand from South America, the workmen have shown themselves hostile and refuse to comply.

Correspondence from Havana published in Madrid says that the internal situation in Cuba is deplorable as lands of malefactors commit all sorts of robberies even in broad daylight with impunity. The Cuban pro-prietors are compelled to band together to protect their lives and properties from ruffians who infest the rural districts.

The candidates for election to the new Cortes who have published addresses up to the present are 100 followers of Sagasta, 30 followers of Gamaza, 11 republicans and 4 Carlists.

The differences between Sr. Silveira and General Polavieja are said to be becoming greater every day.

MAR. 28.—The Spanish government has again affirmed its intention to continue the payment of interest on the Cuban debt.

El Heraldo says that socialism has made immense strides in Spain in the last few months.

The government organs all state that steps are being taken by the ministry to form European alliances, as the policy of isolation pursued in the past has been found prejudicial to the best interests of Spain.

MAR. 29.—The opposition party are violently attacking the government for still maintaining taxes that were only imposed to meet the urgent necessities of the war.

The Riff pirates are again committing depredations on the foreign fishing boats, and trouble is expected.

Germany has entered into negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco to obtain the concession of a port in which to establish a repairing yard, and it is rumored that the Sultan is favorable to the proposal.

MAR. 30.—Sr. Regidor, the supposed agent of Aguinaldo, has arrived at Madrid and denies having any commission to treat for the release of the Spanish prisoners. He added that Agoncillo now in Paris was the only one competent to deal with the question.

Great Britain

MAR. 26.—Telegrams from Rome state that the health of the Pope is progressing satisfactorily.

The Czar of Russia has dismissed M. Gorenkyin, the minister of the interior, for not having taken measures to avoid the famine which is causing so many deaths in parts of Russia.

Il Corriere della Sera of Milan says that Italy is prejudiced by the recent agreement between Great Britain and France as to spheres of influence in Africa, as the advantages given to France upset the equilibrium of power in the Mediterranean.

MAR. 27.—Denmark has sent a warship to Cuba to support its request for a port.

The railway from Cairo to Khartoum is to be definitely finished and opened to traffic in November next.

Telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has sent a new commission to Washington to negotiate peace.

The Empress of China has sent orders to all the provincial governors to prevent the landing of foreign troops on their coasts.

The first sitting of the arbitrators on the limits between Chili and Argentina took place to-day at the foreign office.

The Sultan of Turkey has exiled his surgeon, Dr. Emin, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against his life.

MAR. 28.—There are rumors of a disagreement between members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, which is likely to lead to a change of some of the ministers.

A Mr. Longstaff has given a donation of £25,000 to the Royal Geographical Society towards the expenses of an English expedition to the South Pole.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denies that the government contemplates increasing the income tax and the tax on tobacco to cover the deficit in the budget. It adds, however, that the surplus of two millions last year will not be applied to the amortisation of the national debt but to reduce the deficit to less than a million.

According to a *Times* telegram, 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal have asked the intervention of the British government to put an end to their grievances.

The Philippine delegate, Sr. Losada, has left London for Spain to negotiate the ransom of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo.

The coal mine proprietors have yielded to the men and increased their wages.

Russia has provided all her batteries of artillery with quick-firing guns of the latest French model.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had a long conference to-day with the German ambassador on the subject of his railway scheme from Cairo to the Cape.

MAR. 29.—Replying to a deputation in favor of disarmament, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that although he did not believe in the absolute cessation of wars amongst nations, yet he warmly welcomed all measures tending to avoid international conflicts and the resort to arms. He eulogised the generous proposals of the Czar as marking a new epoch in the progress of humanity.

The first experiments of transmitting telegrams across the channel from Boulogne to Dover without wires were made to-day with Signor Marconi's system and were found to be eminently practicable. The *Times* published a telegram of 100 words so transmitted.

The *Daily News* says negotiations are on the point of being concluded between Germany and Spain for the transfer of the last Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

Baroness Hirsch is said to be dangerously ill.

MAR. 30.—The *Birmingham Post* says that the United States propose to transfer the Philippine islands to Great Britain. (That is scarcely likely to take place after spending blood and treasure in the war and paying 20 millions of dollars over and above an indemnity.)

The foreign office is about to conclude arrangements with Germany as to the future of the Samoan islands.

The admiralty has ordered 12 new destroyers from the Glasgow yards, each to have a mean velocity of 31 knots an hour.

A telegram from Auckland, N. Z. states that Apia, the capital of the Samoan islands has been bombarded by British and American warships as Mataafa and his partisans refused to evacuate the town. Malietoa Tanou has been proclaimed king and steps have been taken by the commanders to enforce his authority.

MAR. 31.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce the discovery of a conspiracy there to dethrone the Czar and place the Grand Duke Michael in his stead.

The deficit in the budget of the past financial year is now returned at £11,700,000.

The excursion steamer "Stella" with a number of tourists to Jersey on board ran on the rocks near that island in consequence of gloomy weather and her boilers burst. It is feared that over 60 people lost their lives in the disaster.

News has been received from Shanghai of an attack on a German protestant mission close to the city of Tchen-fou. All the clergyman managed to escape. The government troops at once to punish the rioters and restore peace.

The Sublime Porte has decided to grant all the reforms asked for by the people of Macedonia.

APR. 1.—A telegram from Washington published in London says that the U. S. government is disposed to suspend hostilities against the Tagalos if General Otis should make the request.

News has been received of a terrible collision off Hastings between the s.s. *Star of New Zealand* and the *Pontus*, in which the latter sank. The ship and cargo were lost, but all the crew were saved.

Latest news of the wreck of the excursion steamer *Stella* from Southampton to Jersey gives the number of missing people as 89, and no hopes of their safety are held out.

France.

MAR. 26.—The Djedjed and Beni-Hassan tribes on the frontiers of Morocco have had a determined fight with the Melahya tribe which they completely routed and took 800 prisoners. About 400 men were killed on one side and the other.

The governor-general of Algeria, M. Laferriere, delivered an important address before the Geographical Congress on French influence in Africa.

MAR. 28.—The *Siecle* says that the government has ordered the arrest of Col. Du Paty de Clam.

A Belgian spy named Chahs arrested yesterday in Paris is said to have revealed the existence of a vast organisation of spies in France who are acting for Great Britain and Germany. The authorities are maintaining strict reserve as to the details.

MAR. 29.—The socialist deputy Jaurès has accused M. Dupuy, the prime minister, of having extracted some important notes from the secret documents in the Dreyfus case which were recently submitted to the court of cassation, and which abstracted documents were material to the cause of justice. The court is examining the documents submitted, and the case is not expected to be finished before the end of May.

Contrary to the statements made by German and Italian papers, neither Germany nor Italy has made any official protest against the African settlement made by Great Britain and France.

MAR. 31.—The Empress of Germany is about to make a visit to Brittany as one of her sons has been ordered there for the sake of his health.

The *Figaro* to-day published the first part of a series of documents in evidence before the court trying the Dreyfus case. Those already published refer to the depositions of Esterhazy. The government has ordered a strict enquiry into the matter with a view to discover and punish the person who divulged the contents of the documents.

The international press congress was opened to-day in Rome in presence of the king and Queen of Italy.

APR. 1.—A man named Osof to day assassinated M. Jourret, a well-known Parisian capitalist, with a revolver in the Bois de Boulogne under the impression that he was President Loubet whom he greatly resembled. Taken prisoner immediately, the assassin boasted of his crime as an act of patriotism.

Baroness Hirsch, the widow of the well known Jewish millionaire and philanthropist, died to-day.

The *Figaro* continues to publish the depositions of witnesses before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus question. The depositions of Du Paty de Clam—who said he always acted under the orders of his superiors—M. Dupuy, president of the ministry, and M. Cavaignac, ex-minister of war, have already been published. The government intends to prosecute the *Figaro* for divulging official documents.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

When by means of the funding scheme the Brazilian government obtained temporary respite from the most pressing demands on the national exchequer, its proper course would have been to avail itself of this respite in such a manner as to relieve the people of part of their burdens in order that they might thus be able to devote a greater part of the fruit of their labor to the creation of new resources.

Instead, however, of pursuing this wise course, it preferred to persist in the improvident and fatal policy of laying the axe to the root of the tree of national industry for the purpose of gathering the fruit, seeking to increase its revenue by means of new taxes as well as by rendering more burdensome those that already weighed upon the people.

The returns that are beginning to reach us of the amount of revenue collected in the first quarter of the present year enable us to form some idea of the result of the government's financial policy. The first returns that come to hand are those of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro, which constitute a very important source of revenue, having amounted in the last ten years to a sum equivalent to about one-half of the customs receipts at all Brazilian ports and one-third of the total revenue of the country.

The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at this port for the month of March in the last four years:

1896.....	13,229,104\$44
1897.....	8,160,800\$52
1898.....	8,117,843\$55
1899.....	5,371,635\$77

The foregoing figures show that the receipts for the month just ended were much less than those for the month of March in any of the three previous years, the decrease, in comparison with the average, being 4,061,280\$56.

If we compare the receipts for March, 1899, with those for January and February, we find, in this respect also, a considerable decrease. The figures are as follows:

January.....	7,913,680\$45
February.....	7,580,790\$30
March.....	5,371,635\$77

This showing demonstrates that the decrease, which we have already had occasion to point out, in the customs receipts at this port since January, still continues.

In the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the first quarter of each of the three previous years, the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

1896.....	35,287,717\$913
1897.....	26,003,518\$352
1898.....	22,770,745\$613
1899.....	20,836,116\$064

The receipts for the first quarter of 1899 were, as the foregoing figures show, 7,184,514\$562 less than the average for the corresponding period in the three previous years.

If we compare the total customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the whole three years with those for the first quarter of those years we find that the latter correspond to about 28% of the former. If this proportion is maintained in the present year the customs receipts at this port for 1899 will not exceed 75,000,000\$, and, if the tendency to decrease shown by the figures for March, should continue, they will be even less.

We have already stated that in the last ten years the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro have amounted to about one-half of those of all Brazil. In this proportion the receipts at all the other custom-houses of the country will likewise not exceed 75,000,000\$, making a total of not over 150,000,000\$. It is possible, however, that in some parts of the country the effects of the present commercial and financial depression are not so much felt as they are here and that the returns from other custom-houses may make a more favorable showing than those of Rio de Janeiro. Nevertheless it seems to us that there is no exaggeration in stating that, according to present indications, the public revenue for 1899, instead of reaching the sum of 351,114,000\$900, at which it was estimated in the budget, is more likely not to exceed 300,000,000\$.

Moreover there is, evidently, no longer the slightest probability of the government's realizing its anticipation of a gold revenue of 22,000,000\$. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the sum collected in gold in the first quarter of this year was only 1,516,537\$451. At this rate receipts at this custom-house for the whole year will be about 6,000,000\$, and it is not probable, we think, that the other custom-houses will furnish the remaining 16,000,000\$.

These facts ought to convince the government that the available resources of the country are overtaxed. We therefore trust that, duly impressed with the lesson, it will be prepared to lay before congress, which meets next month, a well organized scheme of thorough retrenchment, which, relieving the people of their burdens, will permit them to resume the now almost entirely suspended work of developing the resources of the country.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40000 per annum for Brazil;
25000 for the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year
or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Rugene Frayer, Esq.,
141, Broadway, New York
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON
Frost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street,
and at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua
do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4th, 1899.

WE are advised that several creditors of the state, whose accounts have long been overdue, were subjected on the 30th and 31st ult. to the obligatory acceptance of arbitrary rates of exchange, higher than the current market rate, under penalty of having their accounts pass into *exercícios fidos* where they would have to await a special legislative appropriation. These accounts were for the year 1898, and some of them are long overdue. The custom at the treasury is to count the first three months of the succeeding year as a part of the fiscal year for the settlement of accounts, and on their expiration all unpaid accounts pass to what is called "expired years" where they must rest until congress can be induced to pass a special appropriation for their settlement. This generally means a long delay, and creditors are naturally anxious to avoid it. Our information goes to show that the accounts referred to above were very largely for supplies furnished the Central railway, and the parties interested are of reputable and influential business houses. Although exchange closed at 6 13/16 d. on Wednesday last (Thursday and Friday were religious holidays) the treasury compelled these creditors to accept payment at rates varying from 7 to 7 25/32 d., involving losses to some of them of about ten per cent. The aggregate payments to these creditors was about £ 100,000, and the losses, on a rough estimate, are about £ 8,000. We have had occasion to criticise a great many acts of arbitrary authority on the part of the government, but nothing quite so bad as this. It is hardly credible that the government is compelled to raise money in such a way, and it is equally incredible that any member of the government is as ignorant of the character of contracts as this transaction implies. Some of these accounts were for freights which were due and payable on the last day of discharge according to custom, or the day following the said last day of discharge according to the custom with vessels arriving for account of the government. Such monies are remitted at once, so that the shipowner may lose nothing by fluctuations in exchange. But the minister fails to pay these freights at maturity, and now compels the representative of these creditors to accept payment at 7 1/4 d., which makes a loss of about 7/16 on the remittance. There is no possible excuse for such a proceeding. It is not allowed in private business, and the courts would decide against any man who sought to force his creditor to accept such a settlement. And if it is illegal for the individual, it is certainly illegal for the

government! We understand that other accounts, representing large sums, have not been paid because of irregularities in the administration of the Central railway. It is said that the director had diverted funds from one item to another, thus leaving insufficient money in the first to pay its liabilities. But the creditor has nothing to do with this. He has furnished the goods according to order, and is entitled to his money. That he should be punished for the director's wrong-doing, while the said director is not even censured, is a travesty of justice. These acts will serve only to discredit the government, for they reflect on its good faith and honesty.

THEN there is the question between the government and the Minas and Rio railway regarding the money belonging to the latter on account of mutual traffic. According to the agreement celebrated 21st February, 1888, the two railways are (£ 18) to organize their current accounts relative to the preceding month's traffic, and remit the same up to the 30th of the month, and then "the resulting balance will be paid by the debtor road to the other within five days after receiving the same account." And the next section (19) says: "The Minas and Rio Railway Co. can receive from the D. Pedro II Railway up to the fifth of each month, by means of a draft signed by the superintendent, the sums collected by the D. Pedro II Railway, which belong to the same company, on account of the balance relative to the preceding month," etc. But the minister of industry now chooses to ignore this agreement and to order the payment into the treasury of all balances owing the Minas and Rio company, where it will take time, and trouble, and perhaps arbitrary deductions to get them out again. This is not good faith, nor is it good policy. The Minas and Rio company has now a perfect right to consider the agreement of 1888 as terminated, and refuse to carry on a mutual traffic with the Central. But this would be prejudicial to shippers, for it would compel them to maintain agencies at Cruzeiro for the dispatch of goods over that line. We are inclined to believe that the company will avoid this as long as possible, for it is good policy for a railway to consult the convenience and good will of its patrons. But if it should happen that the government insists on creating new difficulties and delays in the settlement of monthly traffic accounts between the two railways, the company will probably decide that it has no alternative but to suspend mutual traffic with the Central railway. However this may be, the question now demanding consideration is that of the observance of agreements. Are we to understand that the government considers itself authorized to break contracts at will? Does the government insist upon its own arbitrary interpretations of such contracts? If so, then we ought to have an explicit declaration to that effect, so that contractors and others may know whom they are dealing with. If charter parties have no binding effect on the government, the shipowners will either refuse to accept charters for account of the Brazilian government, or they will increase rates to cover the extra risk. If a bond, promising to pay interest in gold, may be substituted at pleasure with another promising to pay interest in currency, equivalent to less gold interest than the first, the investors will cease to take Brazilian bonds. And if agreements and contracts are binding only so long as the government chooses, then we shall soon find ourselves working under that ultimate arrangement between distrustful parties—cash in advance. The government may be sovereign, but it can not do as it pleases in financial or business agreements where the other party is free to accept or not as he chooses. In such affairs the government is no longer sovereign, but is simply a contracting party, subject to the law and governed by the obligations resting upon all business men.

THANK is a very singular coincidence in the circumstance that the sudden resolution, a few weeks ago, of the minister of finance to burn currency on account of the funding loan withdrawal followed immediately after criticism in the London press on his non-fulfilment of the agreement. The excited assaults upon the foreign bank managers, for alleged opposition to the burning, was evidently intended to distract attention and to furnish a momentary excuse for the delay. The indications are that the minister was forced to burn the notes on account of the information sent him from London. The *Paiz* editorials, accusing the English capitalists of opposing the reduction in the volume of outstanding currency, will be very amusing reading just now.

THE incomplete returns this far made public indicate that the new taxes, including the collection of part of the import duties in gold, impose a heavy burden on the public without any corresponding benefit to the national treasury. In order to provide for these burdens people have to make use of resources which would otherwise have been employed in business transactions. These transactions would have produced immediate, and in a still greater degree, future revenue, of which by excessive taxation the government has deprived itself. Even if the product of the new taxes should prove sufficient to compensate for the decrease which they cause in the present revenue derived from other sources, their effect will prevent the development of resources that would have otherwise produced revenue hereafter.

A FEW days ago the *Jornal do Commercio* called attention to the circumstance that many accounts of the past year had been delayed in the department of industry in such a manner that they would not be paid before the 31st instant, and would therefore fall into *exercícios fidos*, where their liquidation would depend on special congressional appropriations. In reply the minister produced documents showing that he had given instructions to have all accounts put through before the end of the quarter, and that no such accounts remained unsettled except in case the appropriations had been exhausted. As for accounts from the Central railway he charged that these also were delayed because of the irregularities in the movements of funds practised on the Central of Brazil railway, with the permission or consent, express or tacit, of my predecessors. This statement led to the resignation of Director Passos on the 31st ult. The real cause of the difficulty, however, remains unnoticed—that of permitting the purchase of materials and supplies after the appropriation has been exhausted. The creditor can not know this, and it is unjust that his simply because no more cash remains for use. The officials should be held responsible for the strict observance of appropriations, and not the creditors.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of São Paulo will be formally opened to-day.

—In the 2nd fortnight of March 92 deaths were registered in Niteroy.

—Counterfeit notes of 20\$, said to be very well executed, have made their appearance in S. Paulo.

—It is stated that a copper mine has been discovered in Rio Grande do Sul near Palmas in the municipal district of Bagé.

—From one of the mines in Bahia there are said to have been taken in the week ended on the 24th ult. two diamonds and 200 oitavas of gold.

—Mr. Charles C. Cumming, late British vice-consul at Bahia Blanca, has left for Bahia, Brazil, to take up his duties as consul there. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The state legislature of Pernambuco has granted an eight months' leave of absence to the governor of that state, who, it is said, intends making a trip to Europe.

—M. Descouture, the present French consul in Canaã, has been appointed to the consulship at Pará. His appointment was gazetted in the *Jornal Oficial* on the 1st inst.

—An experiment made in wheat culture on the Serra do Presidio, near Ponta Nova, Minas Geraes, is said to have resulted in a yield of thirty-three times the quantity sown.

—The Instituto Bahiano de Agricultura has been compelled to suspend receiving free students because of a lack of resources. The fees for paying students have been increased.

—An attempt was made to assassinate the parish priest at Lenções, São Paulo, a few days ago. The priest, Padre Magnani, was severely wounded, and his aggressor, Lazaro Mello, is at large.

□—At the sugar mill of Bititanga in the state of Bahia there were recently killed five persons, two of whom were cousins of Marcelino Bispo, the murderer of Marshal Bittencourt.

—On the morning of the 30th a Victoria merchant opened his place of business and found his safe gone. That same afternoon it was found that Santa Maria Island, broken open and empty. Victoria must be somewhat deficient in police!

—The governor of Paraná has transferred the administration of that state to his vice-governor, Col. José Bernardino Bornheim.

—Fortaleza telegrams of the 30th report continued heavy rains in Ceará. On the 29th ult 113 millimetres were registered and on the 30th 145 up to the hour of sending the telegram. Inundations are reported from various points in the state.

—The friends of Gov. Alberto Torres have induced some of the municipal chambers of the state of Rio de Janeiro to ensure the convening of the state legislature and to endorse the governor's action in regard to the municipal government of Campos.

—The seca continues throughout the interior of Bahia, and people are said to be dying from hunger. Strangely enough the *jogo de bicho* is also reported from the famine stricken districts, where the poor ally people are being robbed of everything they possess.

—The Petropolis municipal council, as might have been expected, has adopted a resolution approving the action of the governor in regard to the Campos dispute. Unfortunately the Petropolis aldermen do not explain what business they have to interfere in the matter.

—On the 30th ult. a Sorocaba teacher, named João Vieira Pinto, arrived at São Paulo under arrest charged with having dishonoured and then assassinated a little girl of 7 years of age. The people of Sorocaba wished to lynch the brute, but were prevented by the police authorities.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 30th says that the ceremonies of holy week have been realized there with great brilliancy and with an enormous attendance of worshippers. This is significant, because Porto Alegre is one of the centres of positivism and the capital of the positivist government of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Dr. Ayres Rocha has been appointed chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, vice Dr. Carolino de Leoni Ramos, resigned. The resignation of the retiring chief was probably caused by the charges made against him, of having interfered in the municipal election at Santa Theresa de Valença. In accepting his resignation the governor thanks him for his zeal, loyalty and efficient and valuable services.

—Much comment was excited a short time ago by the appearance of a new journal in São Paulo under the title *C. Imperio*. But no harm has resulted and the authorities are finding, perhaps, that free discussion is the best security they can have. If the French find no serious peril in the existence of imperialist and royalist parties and newspapers, surely Brazil need not tremble at the sight of a monarchist propaganda in Brazil.

—We presume that the rupture between the friends of Senator Generoso Ponce and those of Minister Martins in Mato Grosso is connected with that, which in our last issue, we announced as evident, between the friends of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and those of President Campos Sales. It is, consequently, interesting to mention that the senator has been removed from the position which he held in the Mato Grosso national guard, of which retired General of Division Severino de Cerqueira Daltro has been appointed commandant.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The London offices of the Leopoldina Railway Co. have been changed to No. 4, Fenchurch St. E. C.

—The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to order from Europe 200 lamp reflectors for passenger cars.

—A Bahia telegram of the 29th ult. says that the contract has been signed for the supply of material for the Centro-Oeste da Bahia railway.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended March 25th amounted to 232,835\$610 as against 327,493\$245 in the corresponding week of last year.

—In a communication addressed on last Wednesday to the minister of industry the minister of finance asserts that the account of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co. for furnishing locomotives to the Central railway was definitely settled on the 24th of last May by the order for the payment of 227,155\$ to that firm.

—The minister of industry is calling for tenders for the construction and use of a branch railway running from Sapopemba on the Central line to Ponta da Ribeira on Ilha do Governador. The scheme includes quays, docks, piers, warehouses, and other conveniences for loading and discharging merchandise, as well as an entrepôt for the Juiz de Fora customhouse. The tenders are to be opened May 30th.

—The minister of industry has authorized the treasury delegacy in London to commit the various Brazilian railway directories there in regard to the convenience of adopting the expedient recently conceded to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., which asked that during the existence of the "funding scheme" the company should be allowed to retain all balances existing in its accounts and receive from the government only the differences between said balances and the total amount of guaranteed interest.

—On Wednesday the treasury paid to the Brazilian Coal Co. the sum of \$40,862.42 for coal furnished to the Central railway in the months of January and February. But—how about that new contract? Is Sebastião Pinho's company unable to meet its agreement?

—On Friday last, Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos, general manager of the Central railway sent in his resignation in consequence of a letter published by Dr. Severino Vianna, the minister of industry, in which reference was made to irregularities committed in connection with the cash of the railway. The resignation was accepted by the minister and the position was offered to and accepted by Dr. Alfredo Mala, who will probably take charge during the coming week. In the meantime Dr. Aguiar Moreira, the traffic manager, is acting as general manager.

—A telegram from London on the 29th inst. announced the annual general meeting of the Natal to Nova Cruz railway having taken place on that day. Mr. Vickers who presided had to inform the shareholders of the sudden death of Mr. Hirsch, the chairman of the company, which took place two days previously. The working of the line in 1898 had been most satisfactory, the receipts having increased out of proportion to increased working expenses. A dividend of 2 per cent was declared, which would have been greater if the Government subvention had been paid in gold instead of funding loan bonds.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio, for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York on the 31st March by the Lamport & Holt liner *Galileo*, were the following: Mrs. W. B. Lee, Miss. Julietta Andrade, Mr. Howell Dickson, Dr. M. Miller, Messrs. R. H. Robinson, José Benjamin, wife and son, C. E. Bowers, Joseph Faber and 24 third-class passengers.

—There are complaints of delays caused by the Rio Grande customhouse in the discharge of vessels. The discharge of the steamer *Parangund* took no less than 70 days, and the steamer *Athen*, which arrived in November, had not, at last accounts, finished discharging. If this is the best Rio Grande can do, the port should be declared closed, or ships should refuse to accept charters for such a place.

—Trade with Brazilian ports has been slack during the past week, the small steamer "Malvinas" for Santa Catharina with flour etc., and the deckspace of s.s. "Felix Lussich" to Rio constitute the total of the week's fixtures to Brazilian ports. The parcel trade to Santos and Rio has, also, declined during the past week, shipments having been under the average although rates of freight hence remain unchanged. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The coasting steamer *Desterro* arrived at Desterro on the 28th ult. and was denied communication with shore when it was found that one of the passengers was slightly ill, although previously many residents had been on board. The steamer was detained two days, and then the passengers for Desterro were put into quarantine at Guararés, where no buildings and conveniences exist for such purpose. Is it not full time that the public authorities should be made legally responsible for such abuses?

—The Roal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, arrived in Rio on the 3rd inst. with the following passengers: From Southampton: Miss. G.E. Switthbank, Mrs. Lina Rund, Col. Dennis Creagh, Messrs. G. von Grundherr, A. G. Weigall, S. White, P. Dolbert, Basil J. Freeland, W. L. Williams, W. Wyard, W. Jones, C. Pereira and H. C. Beaumont. From Lisbon: Mrs. E. Aniel, Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Monos and Rear Admiral M. J. Alves Barboza. From Pernambuco: Dr. and Mrs. Joaquim de Souza, infant and nurse. From Bahia: Mrs. Claudemira P. Gomes, Mrs. Maria Felismina, Maria Simplicia and Emydia Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrilo P. de Salles, Drs. Dias de Barros, Manoel José Gomes and Alves Guimarães, Messrs. R. J. K. Benjamin, Antonio C. Soveral, Jos. Purcell, A. J. Elias dos Santos, H. da Silva, Estevão L. de Carvalho, José de Barros, Antonio Ribeiro and José Garrido. Also there were 69 passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—"Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him." For years Santos has had an unsavory reputation in the River Plate as a hotbed of yellow fever and ships arriving there from that port were scrupulously examined. The pleasing fact that since the new front has been made the town of Santos has improved in health, and is less free from yellow fever this summer than Rio itself, do not seem to have penetrated as far as the River Plate, and all cases of indisposition on vessels arriving there from Santos are immediately regarded as incipient cases of yellow fever. Within the last two months we have not had occasion to report one single case of yellow fever in the Plate from Santos, but several cases of measles and other non-infectious complaints which were regarded as yellow fever. Only last week five sailors of the *Aldershot* from Santos were reported to be suffering from yellow fever in the Plate, and after 24 hours, the sapient sanitary authorities down there discovered that the men were only suffering from influenza. The ignorance of the medical officers of the La Plata port of the improved condition of Santos and their unskilled diagnosis of complaints cause unnecessary delays to vessels which an expert in yellow fever would easily avoid.

—It is not pleasant to think of the sufferings of animals loaded on board of cattle ships during the intense heat of last week. Especially must one sympathize with the lot of an animal destined for the Rio market, for greater risks are in general taken, and there is not so much hesitation about loading on the 'tween-deck. The death of 105 out of one lot of 400 bullocks intended for Brazil was so startling a rate of mortality as to call the attention even of the most supine authorities. The veterinary inspectors reported that the mortality was due in part to the excessive heat, which was a truism, and partly to the want of water during the time when the animals were in the Embarradero. We must confess that we do not quite understand the last clause. If the animals were not watered, it was not for want of supply, and it would have been very much easier to water them in the Embarradero than after they were put on board. The whole question, however, deserves more attention than it has yet received; but the hot season is practically over, and we suppose it will be forgotten until next summer comes round. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—Provisional recognition of Mr. Will Leonard Lowrie as United States vice-consul-general at this port, was conceded on the 30th ult.

—Among the arrivals on the "Magdalena" yesterday was Miss G. E. Switthbank, who comes out to join the nursing staff of the Strangers' Hospital.

—It is reported that before the end of the year President Campos Salles will visit the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—It is reported that, when Vice-President Rosa e Silva takes up his residence in this city, the journal *Debate* will reappear in opposition to the government of President Campos Salles.

—The *Imprensa* of the 31st ult. asserts that ex-President Prudente de Moraes has counselled his most intimate friends to give their most decided support to the Campos Salles administration.

—An election for filling two vacancies in the municipal council was held on Sunday in the 2nd district of this city. The vote polled was light and there are many complaints of violence and fraud.

—It is stated that the President will come down from Petropolis on the 25th inst. and will then take up his residence at Sylvestre, Santa Theresia, on the Aqueduct road, for the next two months.

—Our esteemed colleague of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Sr. Henrique Claves, has had the great misfortune to lose his wife, who died in Petropolis on the 1st inst. We beg to tender our sincere condolences.

—It is now stated that Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz has taken steps for preventing minors from going to gambling houses. Some time ago it was asserted that he was about to put a stop to gambling altogether.

—An investigation at the post-office has shown that some of the clerks have the habit of opening letters to see whether they contain anything subjecting the recipients to a fine. This is true, for we have seen them do it.

—Unfortunately the rain-storm which we noted in our last issue did not continue beyond the second day. Much good resulted and the temperature was greatly reduced, but we needed a much greater rainfall to cleanse our dirty streets.

—On last Thursday another prisoner escaped from the casa de detenção, making use of the opening in the roof through which the three prisoners effected their escape some days before. The administrator of the prison and his assistant have been suspended from office.

—Alderman Leite Ribeiro will be presented with his portrait in oil by his admiring friends to-morrow. If one month's services dedicated to the municipality entitle him to such a recognition as this, what will a whole year's service demand?

—It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, accompanied by his secretaries, will leave for London on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. "Magdalena," commissioned by the government to negotiate a settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute.

—The local press states that the chief of police of this city has received from English and French police authorities telegrams asking for the arrest of criminals who are expected to have arrived in Brazil. Has the fact been made public in order to warn those criminals?

—It is said that the executive commission of the republican party, which elected Dr. Campos Salles to the presidency, will soon meet to decide upon various urgent questions, and to take steps for the creation of a newspaper organ in this capital to defend the programme of the party.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Frank D. Hill, who has been re-appointed in the United States consulate at Santos. Mr. Hill was consul at Santos two years ago, and then wrote a very full and careful report on the state of S. Paulo, its coffee industry, and the trade of the port of Santos.

—The opponents of President Campos Salles will probably seek to combine moderation with firmness; their principal object doubtless being to force him to respect his pledges.

—It is announced that the Pope has granted to Sr. Cambiaso, a Rua do Ovidor merchant, the apostolic blessing upon himself and his descendants to the third generation. We shall now expect to hear that Sr. Cambiaso has set the apostolic example in mercantile circles of dropping prices when the *cambio* goes up just as readily as they are increased when exchange goes down.

—On the night of the 27th ult. building No. 40 Rua de S. Bento was destroyed by fire. This building was occupied by a firm of coffee merchants and there were stored in it at the time 8,000 bags of coffee, of which 3,500 had already been sold. The loss is estimated at 400,000. The business was insured for 100,000 in the Manchester Co. and the building, which belongs to the S. Bento monastery, was insured.

—No official statement has yet been published in regard to the alleged violation of the rights of Brazilian citizens by Bolivian authorities on the border. We do not know whether there is any just ground for complaint in this instance, but it seems to us that the Brazilian government would be better prepared to protect the rights of its countrymen if it kept its troops stationed at frontier posts instead of at places in which they are not needed.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal do Commercio* accuses President Campos Salles of causing to be reinstated at Campinas a post master who had been dismissed for tampering with the mails. The director-general of the post office opposed the reinstatement and tendered his resignation. Four months' leave of absence was given him and during the period of this leave the reinstatement was made. This is a very serious charge, which for the honor of the government will, we hope, be contradicted and refuted.

—On the 30th the police arrested a man named Manoel Lourenço, whose reputation has not been of the best, and who has lately been spending money so lavishly that it has excited suspicion. Lourenço left Rio about a year ago, and returned from Mandos only 15 days ago, but just before he left the latter place the commercial house of Luiz Chlie & Sobrinhos was broken into and 30,000 in jewellery and 140,000 in cash were taken. Lourenço is suspected of this burglary and will probably be sent to Mandos for trial.

—An attempt to escape from the casa de detenção on the 27th resulted in the flight of three prisoners and in the discovery and shooting of another, who proved to be Angelo de Bellis, the Italian priest captured some time ago with a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession. Padre Bellis received a severe wound but at last accounts is doing well. He explained to the officials that he was compelled by another prisoner to make this attempt to escape, which shows that the padre is as reckless in his use of the truth as in his use of treasury notes.

—The three Cherentes Indians who have been visiting the President and enjoying the delights of Rio society for the past ten days or so, left for home, via Uberaba, on the 30th inst., taking with them a professor and eight cases of merchandise, consisting of agricultural implements, arms, ammunition, clothing, seeds, fishhooks and even books. They will now return home and tell their adventures to the untutored savages, with Portuguese names, who have never yet ventured within the influence of our civilization, but who will surely want to come next year.

—On the 27th ult. at 3 o'clock a.m. 18 prisoners at the casa de detenção attempted to make their escape through an opening that they had made in the roof. They were discovered by a sentinel who gave the alarm. Three of the prisoners succeeded in escaping and one, Angelo de Bellis, a priest accused of counterfeiting, was wounded by the police force. It is stated that the latter exhausted his supply of ammunition in firing at the prisoners, who, if they had known this, could probably have escaped. The affair has excited much comment and the prison authorities have been severely censured by a part of the press.

—We once more call the attention of our valued contemporary the *Rio News* to the delay with which it reaches this city. Rio Janeiro is only three days voyage from Montevideo, and mail steamers pass every third or fourth day, yet the *Rio News* never reaches us until some ten or twelve days old. For instance, the issue of March 7, from which we quote above, only arrived here on Friday the 17th instant, ten days after publication. Surely it can be sent quicker than that. —*Montevideo Times*, 16th March.

—We are sorry for the irregular delivery of the *News* to our friends in Montevideo, but we do not see how we can help it under present circumstances. We send our papers by the three principal mail lines (two English and one French), and as their steamers nearly always leave the early part of the week, frequently before our paper is out of the press, we sometimes miss them and have to wait for the next regular mail. We have been trying to go to press earlier than Tuesday evening, but the large quantity of copy coming in on Mondays and Tuesdays has thus far prevented us doing so. We are as anxious as our readers to get the paper out for the first time, and still hope we may be able to do it. —*Eds. News*.

—In view of the sharp criticisms of the administration of the casa de detenção, from which a few prisoners escaped some days ago, the administrator, Capt. Joaquim Luiz de Barros, has resigned and Major João Polycarpo Ferreira has been appointed to succeed him. One of the escaped prisoners was captured on the 30th ult. and says that the opening in the roof was made long ago and had been repaired with a couple of planks which they easily removed.

—A few days since a person claiming to be a military officer named Sarmiento, went to various restaurants and ordered the best they could give. When finished he gave a meaningful smile to waiter and cashier and settled his bill in that way, which is of course made easy by the privileges enjoyed by the military classes. He then took a carriage for a drive, and tried to pay the coachman in the same way, but the latter would not have it, and took him to the police. The military authorities were at once advised, when it was discovered that the man had no right to his uniform. Strangely enough he was not placed under arrest.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In some parts of Minas Geraes the bean crop has been injured by drought; but it is thought that recent rains will save part of the crop.

—At a meeting of business men and operatives held in this city on Friday it was resolved to ask for the modification of art. 75 of the new regulations on the tobacco tax.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. says that Pedro Gracie Filho has contracted to furnish beer to the city of Pará. For this purpose he will establish a line of steamers making two trips every month between Pará and the River Plate.

—Changes have been authorized in the regulations governing the operations of exchange brokers. It will require an expert by and by to tell just what the unfortunate broker must do in order not to tolerate some one of these multitudinous regulations.

—The investigation into the conduct of treasury clerks, who are accused of levying blackmail on creditors of the state, will be initiated on the 4th inst. They will of course deny the charge, and hundreds of men, who have had to pay dearly for the dispatch of their business, will keep silence for fear of future complications.

—The telegraph department is now issuing telegraph stamps of 200 and 500 reis to be used in the payment of urban telegrams. The urban district comprises the following stations: Central, Niteroiy (Rua da Conceição 72), Santa Cruz fortress, Rio Comprido, Engenho Novo, Central RR. station, Largo dos Leões, Prahna, Santa Theresia, S. Christovão, and Largo do Machado. The charge is 500 reis for a message not exceeding 20 words, and 200 reis for each 10 words, or less, over that number. If the message is not delivered within two hours the sender is entitled to the restitution of his money, but no receipt will be given to him when the message is sent, which will probably make the restitution a dead letter.

—The directors of the British Bank of South America, Limited, in their report for the financial year ended December 31st last, state that the gross profits for the year, after allowing for rebate of interest on current bills and drafts and interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £11,186 brought forward from the previous year, makes £160,876. From this all charges at the head office and branches, amounting to £92,368, have to be deducted, leaving £68,508 available. Out of this sum the directors had transferred £20,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £320,000; they had also written £5,000 off bank premises in South America, reducing the amount of that account to £136,631. An interim dividend of 6s. per share was paid in September and a further dividend of 6s. per share declared, payable on 24th March, making for the year a distribution of 12s. per share, or 6 per cent., free of income tax on the paid-up capital of the bank. A sum of £13,508 remained to be carried forward.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The sixth currency burning took place on Saturday last, making a total of 6,000,000 to date.

—It is stated that payments to the amount of over 14,000,000 were made by the national treasury in the last five days of March.

—It is asserted that the minister of interior has decided not to pay mileage to senators and deputies residing in Rio de Janeiro.

—In the selection of notes for burning preference, we think, should be given to those that will shortly be subject to withdrawal.

—On the 31st ult. six months' interest became due on the gold bonds of 1868. The *Jornal do Commercio* publishes the report that this interest will not be paid.

—On last Tuesday the London and Brazilian Bank received from the treasury the sum of 1,881,508,229 for services rendered last year to the department of marine.

of Good Hope...	111,315	128,216	92,602
er Plate, etc.....	56,734	75,626	58,895
wise	111,315	128,216	92,602

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellers	
399,438,800\$	264,137,000\$	124,655,000	113,584,500	Stock 5% currency (apofices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	865,000	865,000			
104,927,000	104,526,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	Bonds of 1892.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	875,000	880,000			
119,600	119,600	113,584,500	113,584,500	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	975,000	975,000			
30,000,000	30,000,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
51,885,000	51,885,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do 1897, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
100,604,000	100,604,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
17,500,000	17,500,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
11,709,000	11,709,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
65,000,000	65,000,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
600,000	600,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
10,000,000	10,000,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
25,000,000	25,000,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
5,000,000	5,000,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
520,000	520,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
400,000	400,000	113,584,500	113,584,500	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,050	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8800, Jan. 1899	230,000—	225,000	
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Comercio.....	200	3,370,000	8,000, ditto 1899	245,000—	235,000	
10,000,000	50,000	391,968	60	Constructor do Brazil.....	100	1,645,009	4800, Aug. 1892	12,000—	85,000	
10,000,000	50,000	77,663 1/2	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,740,000	2800, Jan. 1896	14,000—	14,000	
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	80,307 1/2	12 1/2, ditto 1892	72,000—	80,000	
750,000	15,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos.....	50	720,000	4800, Jan. 1899	35,000—	35,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Funçoes Publicas.....	200	62,910	4800, Jan. 1899	95,000—	95,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	212,560	4800, Jan. 1899	180,000—	180,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	966,398	8200, Jan. 1899	183,500—	184,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	17,250,020	6800, Jan. 1899	100,000—	100,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	324,200	1200, Jan. 1899	260,000—	262,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Rio	200	1200, Jan. 1899	260,000—	262,000		
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,479,104	9800, Jan. 1899	130,000—	130,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,126	11 1/2, July 1898	190,000—	190,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	190,000—	190,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	211,130	10 1/2, July 1898	125,000—	125,000	
100,807,000	500,000	all	200	do do						

Caixa 0. São Paulo.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 78

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

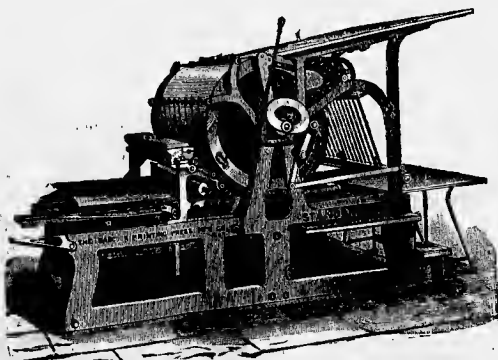
P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE DINHAÚMA No. 16.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULTY & Co.
SANTOS

Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.

Leith

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Bodied Rubber Type and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamometers, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

VICTORIA STORE

ESTABLISHED 1882

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.)

Refrigerator goods, as fish, game, fresh butter, and cheese, fresh supplies every fortnight.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Mineral Tablewater "Crystal."

Importers of finest Danish butter from T. & S. Plum and Heyman, Copenhagen.

Imperial Ice Cream Freezers with 20 flavoured Ice Cream Powders; makes ice cream in 5 minutes—\$400 only.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a s.s. "Olin-da" by Dr. Emami Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 25 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangueira says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2500 per box, 12500 for 6 and 20500 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda,

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton Frank H. Norton

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & CO.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.

68, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Line of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States.Brazil
River Plate
China, Japan
AustraliaDepartures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
line accepted.Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks & 9-
-Lisbon..... 350 " " 7-.

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Apr. 3	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 17	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

This Company will have steamers from end to
England three times a month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Hevelius Wednesday	3rd May
Wordsworth	17th "

The steamer

"COLERIDGE"

is intended to sail on the 19th inst. for
BAHIA PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Illuminated with electric light.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.ª de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.

58, Rua 1.ª de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oravia	Apr. 11th
Orellana	" 25th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado.

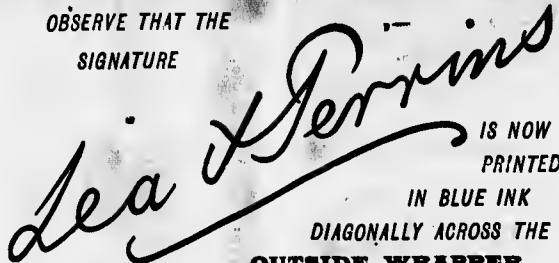
No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Bone & Co., L'ds, Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE


IS NOW

PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;

and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

"D.C.L." BLACK
BOTTLE
WHISKYDrink
Moderately

Take a little
whisky "for the
stomach's sake"
and excessive
drinking, and
you can then
afford to drink
the very best you
can get. "D.C.L."
is the best. One glass
at meals, diluted
either with
soda or plain
water, is the best
and most
recommended
as a safe and
absolutely pure
stimulant. "D.C.L."
stands without a
rival.

INSIST ON
"D.C.L."

C. N. LEFEBVRE, Agent, 23 Rua da Candelaria

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,

F. W. SPRENGER.

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

LION & Co.

SÃO PAULO & SANTOS

Sole Agents for the State of São Paulo

POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Carbon	86.51	per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44	" "
Oxygen	4.95	" "
Nitrogen	0.66	" "
Sulphur	0.67	" "
Ash	1.54	" "
Water	1.20	" "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined
in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is
excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

Sole Exporters POCAHONTAS COAL

Main Office: - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES: 70, Kilby St., Boston.—1, Broadway, New York.—Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.—Neave Bldg., Cincinnati.—Terry Bldg., Roanoke.European Agents: - HULL, BLITH & Co., 4, FENCHURCH AVE., LONDON, E. C.
South American Office: - CALLE RECONQUISTA, 399, Buenos Ayres.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.
All orders addressed to the manufacturer
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates: - Per single box, \$3.00; per
half dozen boxes, 12\$6.00; per dozen boxes
20\$8.00.

Address of manufacturer: - Joaquim Bu-
ano de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74
1.ª andar, Rio da Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 6th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and the
British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Inva-
riably.

The Steamer
ITAPERUNA

will sail for
Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 8th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiçe Silvino until the 7th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9

The Steamer

ITAHY

will sail for

Bahia, Estancia and Aracaju

on the 5th inst.

The Steamer

ITANEMA

will sail for

PERNAMBUCO

on the 9th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiçe
SILVINO.